## COMPOSITAE

B. *Eupatorium rotundifolium* L. Hempstead Plains. Garden City.

A.B. *Eupatorium Torreyanum* Short. Hempstead Plains. Garden City.

B. *Gnaphalium Helleri* Britton. Ronkonkoma.

*Bidens discordea* (T. & G.) Britton. Montauk. Smithtown. Plattsdale.

B. *Bidens comosa* (Gray) Wiegand. Hempstead Plains. Garden City.

B. *Bidens trichosperma-tenuiloba* (Gray) Britton. Point O' Woods.

B. *Bidens* (*cernua* × *connata*). N. W. of Plattsdale.

B. *Coreopsis rosea* Nutt. Wading River. Bridgehampton.

B. *Aster nemoralis* Ait. S. of Flanders.

B. *Erigeron ramosus-discoidens* Robbins. Montauk.

B. *Solidago patula* Muhl. Millneck. Flushing. Bayside.

B. *Solidago Elliottii* T. & G. Central Islip. Easthampton. Hempstead Reservoir.

A.B. *Doellingeria humilis* (Willd.) Britton. Millneck.

## SHORTER NOTES

### Some Plants of Chimmons Island

R. C. Benedict

Chimons Island is one of the group of islands in Long Island Sound extending east and west along the Connecticut shore near South Norwich. Chimons is one of the largest, measuring 78 acres, most of which is arable land, though the greater part is given over to wild growth principally bayberry, sumac, and blackberry. Apparently the only kind of tree which has grown up naturally on the island is the Ailanthus, illustrating very interestingly the distribution of this tree by wind. A considerable growth of maples, and a few poplars and elms were established after repeated failures, and some of the maples are now of considerable size. The difficulty in connection with the trees seems to relate, at least in part, to the wind-swept condition. An interesting question suggests itself as to whether if Ailanthus is allowed to grow until it has formed wind-breaks of sufficient

density, other trees distributed by wind or bird may not then become naturally planted.

In the course of three summers on the island only three ferns have been found, and as might be expected, these are species independent of tree shade. The species are; the lady fern, the hay scented fern, and the marsh fern. There is a possibility that some of the thickets and boggy places may harbor some of the low growing forms like *Ophioglossom* or the smaller forms of *Botrychium*, but so far these have not been seen.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

### Goldie's Fern (*Dryopteris Goldieana*)

As the Torrey Botanical Club contemplates taking the Decoration Day Field Trip this year to Branchville, New Jersey, it may be of interest to note that there is an excellent station in that region for the rather scarce but beautiful fern, *Dryopteris Goldieana*.

Although this fern has rather a wide distribution, it is apparently never plentiful anywhere, and in Britton's Catalogue of Plants of New Jersey, only three stations are recorded for the state. None of these are in Sussex County.

Scarcely more than a hundred yards from the hotel, known as "The Pines," near Branchville, there is a limestone rock or boulder, probably ten feet across, covered with Goldie's fern. Around the edge of this rock and near it, are also growing many fine plants of this species.

This station for Goldie's fern may be familiar to others but I did not know of it until I came across the plants last August.

Oliver P. Medsger,
Arlington, N. J.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### Macbride's North American Slime-Moulds*

Both student and nature lover will welcome the appearance of Professor Macbride's long-looked-for revision of the North American Slime-Moulds, for in spite of its obscurity, this group

*Macbride, T H. North American Slime-Moulds, pp. I-XVII, 1-299. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1922.